

NCSA Hotline Information on Federal Legislative & Regulatory Developments

NCSA

Federal
Info-gram

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to: NCSA Members

subject: Federal Update

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o PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

NCSA's Vice President for Governmental Affairs Bob Hollenbach on April 13, attended a briefing at the White House for trade association executives. At this briefing, Vice President George Bush and a number of other highly placed Administration officials strongly urged support of the President's program for economic recovery. David Stockman, head of the Office of Management and Budget, stressed the importance of the budget control element of the President's program. Undersecretary of the Treasury Norman Ture explained in detail the importance of the President's proposed business tax cuts, the accelerated cost recovery system along with the reduction of individual tax rates which he classified as the single most important element in improving savings and investment of savings. Ed Meese, White House Chief of Staff, reported on a new Chamber of Commerce poll just released that day which showed that public support of the President's program was much higher than has been indicated in the press. He stated to the association representatives that it is essential that this public opinion approval be felt in the halls of Congress.

Vice President Bush assured those present that the President is not about to compromise his program despite what the newspapers and various Democratic Congressmen might say. Bush said that President Reagan feels that the 30 percent tax cut over three years, the accelerated cost recovery system and the budget control elements are fundamental parts of the program that Reagan sold to the electorate.

NATIONAL CRUSHED STONE ASSOCIATION

1416 Elliot Place, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20007

the Vice President's committee. He said that regulatory reform and relief is the third part of the President's program. He stated after the President's economic program is passed (and he assured those present that it will be, particularly if business provides support from all across the country) that the President's regulatory program already started at an administrative level will be formalized with an Administration legislative proposal to the Congress. Secretary Gelerding made the point that a balance can be found between no regulation at all and regulation which serves its purposes and still does not deteriorate the business climate.

Finally, Secretary Baldrige introduced Mr. James Miller, the Executive Director of the Task Force on Regulatory Reform and the Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget who, with the others, answered questions from the audience.

In summary, President Reagan's economic program would:

- o lower personal tax rates
- o create a more favorable business climate for productive investment
- o restrain the growth of federal spending
- o eliminate excessive federal regulation
- o reduce the inflation rate

However, because this economic package is so broad, it lacks the advantages of specific interest group support which can help legislative initiatives move through Congress. As Congressman Barber Conable (R-NY) stated, there is a "certain perversity" in the legislative process which works against broad-benefit legislation.

Opponents of the President's program contend that too many will be hurt by the budget cuts and that many other tax provision changes will better reduce taxes. The Administration position is that reducing taxes without reducing tax rates does not address issues of economic policy and that substituting budget cuts for those proposed will not end the runaway expansion of entitlements.

It has been estimated that every hour's delay in carrying out this program costs American citizens \$5 million. It is essential that the Administration's program be supported as a package and passed this year. The spending cuts balance and offset the tax cuts. The regulatory clean-up is an urgent priority to restore business incentives.

o REGULATORY REFORM - NCSA INVITED TO PARTICIPATE

Vice President Bush, on behalf of the President's Task Force on Regulatory Relief, recently invited NCSA to submit a list of specific federal regulations which directly affect our industry. NCSA, in turn, solicited recommendations as to our ten priority items from various NCSA committee members and State Association Executives in an Action Gram dated April 3. Our industry's top ten priority list is to be submitted to the task force by May 1st.

Further illustrating the momentum currently existing behind efforts to eliminate excessive governmental interference in the private sector, is Congressman Andy Ireland's (D-IL) call for comments on new rule proposals and regulatory requirements already in effect. Ireland, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Export Opportunities and Special Small Business Problems, will use his subcommittee to ask the appropriate agency to look into rules which citizens tell him that they see as serving no useful purpose.

Other items related to the current national interest in regulatory reform are, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, which went into effect April 1st, and the Regulatory Flexibility Act, effective January 1, which afford citizens with more resources to eliminate excessive rules and regulations. The Paperwork Reduction Act requires the Office of Management and Budget to reduce federal paperwork by 25 percent. The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires that every agency publish its projected regulatory agenda every six months and then perform a flexibility analysis which describes the impact of the rule on small entities.

o NCSA SUBMITS COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S DRAFT REPORT ON ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL OF CHRYSOPILE ASBESTOS EMISSIONS FROM UNPAVED ROADS

Although EPA has determined that the question of asbestos emissions from unpaved roads does not warrant the issuance of a national hazardous emission standard, their draft report on this topic is an attempt to convince state and local agencies to regulate this matter. NCSA submitted comments on April 10 regarding the experimental design, data analysis, recommendations and conclusions reached in the EPA document. It was felt, after reviewing the document, that the actions recommended in EPA's draft report were not based upon a sound technical basis and did not address a well defined public need. Copies of NCSA's comments are available from NCSA.

o REDISTRICTING - REPUBLICAN TAKEOVER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES?

Most of the 435 congressional districts will have to be redrawn as a result of the 1980 census. Each state must complete their redistricting plans in time to meet filing deadlines for the 1982 primary elections. Redistricting will be full of surprises this year and may aid Republicans in their quest to gain control of the House of Representatives.

On April 1, the Census Bureau provided each state with a breakdown, by race and locality, of its population. The population trends appear to predict a major shift in power to Republicans due to suburban sprawl in the sun belt and a loss of seats in urban Democratic strongholds. It is quite possible that the Republican party could gain control over the House of Representatives in 1982.

Democrats now control the House 243 to 192. The shift of the seats which are the target of the GOP National Committee's efforts to capture at least 12 of the 17 seats changing are: picking up new seats; Florida (4), Texas (3), California (2) and Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado and Tennessee (1 each), losing seats; New York (5), Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois (2 each) and New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and South Dakota (1 each). The redistricting battle finds Republicans far ahead in manpower, money and technological advances in the effort to assist State legislatures redraw Congressional districts.

The federal courts have set only two firm rules on the drawing of congressional districts. Districts within a state must be as equal in population as is reasonably possible (the one-man, one-vote principle) and redistricting plans must not be drawn so as to dilute the voting strengths of minority groups. Most states put few or no restrictions on the redrawing of districts. Several factors work against drawing districts so as to favor one party which can be seen as a plus for the Republicans chances. They are: protection of incumbents, State legislators' ambitions, geography and public opinion.

Senator Don Nickles (R-OK), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, has joined 19 of his colleagues in cosponsoring S. 351, legislation to provide industry relief from the onerous provisions of the 1977 Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. Nickles' subcommittee is planning to "mark-up" this bill in late May or early June and then report it out for further action by the Senate. As of April 7, 97 Representatives had been reported in the Congressional Record as cosponsoring H.R. 1603. There are several additional Senators and Representatives who have indicated they will cosponsor but at this time their names have not been published in the Congressional Record.

The greater the list of cosponsors on both bills, the better chance the legislation will have of surviving the process of going through committees and receiving early action on the floors of the Senate and House. As noted below, Congress is in recess until April 27th, providing you with a golden opportunity to speak with your Senators and Representatives about cosponsoring this legislation. Attached is a list of cosponsors on both bills. If the Senators and Representatives aren't listed, you are urged to contact them either during recess or immediately following, regarding this most crucial matter.

o CONGRESSIONAL RECESSES

Both houses of Congress are in recess April 10th through 27th. This is excellent time for you to schedule meetings with your representatives while they are in their home districts to inform them of your thoughts on legislation to exempt stone, sand and gravel from MSHA authority (H.R. 1603 & S. 351) and about the President's economic recovery proposals. Other "non-legislative" periods scheduled prior to the target date for adjournment of October 23rd are:

	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>
May	25-29	22-26
June	29-July 3	June 27-July 7
August	3-September 9	August 1-September 8th
		October 8-12

o GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

Top level spokesmen from the Administration and Congress will speak and answer questions at the jointly sponsored NCSA/National Sand and Gravel Association/National Ready Mixed Concrete Association/National Industrial Sand Association Governmental Affairs Conference in Washington, D.C., April 27 and 28. Late registration is possible by contacting NCSA staff.

Dale Gimpers (D-OK)	Frank Rouse (R-KS)	Don Lickles (R-OK)
David Pryor (D-R)	Samuel H. Johnston (D-LA)	James Alden (D-SD)
Harry Colmator (L-AZ)	Rudy Boschwitz (R-MI)	Lloyd Dentser (D-IX)
Sam Ramm (D-CA)	John Stearns (D-MS)	Malcom Wallop (R-WY)
Daniel Inouye (D-HI)	Paul Loxell (R-KY)	Alan Simpson (R-WY)
Charles Grassley (R-IA)	Howard Cannon (D-NV)	
Roger Jepsen (R-IA)		

CO-SPONSORS OF H.R. 1603

<u>ALABAMA</u>	<u>MICHIGAN</u>	<u>TENNESSEE</u>
2. William L. Dickinson (R)	5. Harold Sawyer (R)	1. James O'Brien (R)
<u>ARIZONA</u>	9. Guy Vander Jagt (R)	2. John Duncan (R)
3. Bob Stump (D)	<u>MINNESOTA</u>	3. Marilyn Bouquard (D)
4. Eldon Rudd (R)	1. Arlen Erdahl (R)	6. Robin Beard (R)
<u>ARKANSAS</u>	3. Bill Frenzel (R)	<u>TEXAS</u>
3. J. P. Hammerschmidt (R)	6. Vin Weber (R)	2. Charles Wilson (D)
4. Beryl Anthony, Jr. (D)	7. Arlen Stangeland (R)	3. James M. Collins (R)
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>	6. Phil Gramm (D)
14. Norman Shumway (R)	2. David R. Bowen (D)	7. William R. Archer (R)
15. Tony Coelho (D)	3. G.V. Sonny Montgomery (D)	11. Marvin Leath (D)
17. Charles Fashayan, Jr. (R)	4. Jon C. Hinson (R)	13. Jack Hightower (D)
18. William Thomas (R)	5. Trent Lott (R)	17. Charles Stenholm (D)
19. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)	<u>MISSOURI</u>	19. Kent Hance (D)
26. John Rousselot (R)	8. Wendell Bailey (R)	21. Thomas G. Loeffler (R)
33. Wayne Grisham (R)	<u>MONTANA</u>	22. Ron Paul (R)
37. Jerry Lewis (R)	2. Ron Harlenee (R)	<u>VERMONT</u>
40. Robert Bachan (R)	<u>NEBRASKA</u>	AL James H. Jeffords (R)
43. Clair Burgener (R)	1. Douglas Bereuter (R)	<u>VIRGINIA</u>
<u>COLORADO</u>	<u>NEVADA</u>	2. G. William Whitehurst (R)
4. Hank Brown (R)	AL James Santini (D)	3. Dan Daniel (D)
5. Ken Kramer (R)	<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	6. M. Caldwell Butler (R)
<u>FLORIDA</u>	2. Jude Gregg (R)	7. J. Kenneth Robinson (R)
4. Bill Chappel, Jr. (D)	<u>NEW JERSEY</u>	<u>WASHINGTON</u>
7. Sam Gibbons (D)	3. James Howard (D)	2. Allan Swift (D)
8. Andy Ireland (D)	6. Edwin Forsythe (R)	<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>
<u>GEORGIA</u>	<u>NEW YORK</u>	2. Cleve Benedict (R)
1. Bo Ginn (D)	28. Samuel S. Stratton (D)	<u>WISCONSIN</u>
6. Newt Gingrich (R)	29. Gerald Solomon (R)	9. F. James Sensenbrenner (R)
7. Larry McDonald (D)	31. Donald J. Mitchell (R)	<u>WYOMING</u>
10. Doug Barnard (D)	33. Gary Lee (R)	AL Richard Cheney (R)
<u>ILLINOIS</u>	34. Frank Horton (R)	
19. Tom Riffeback (R)	<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>	
<u>INDIANA</u>	2. L. R. Fountain (D)	
3. John Miller (R)	3. Charles Whitley (D)	
7. John Myers (R)	4. Ike Andrews (D)	
<u>IOWA</u>	5. Stephen Neal (D)	
2. Thomas Tauke (R)	6. Eugene Johnston (R)	
3. Cooper Evans (R)	7. Charles Rose (D)	
6. Berkley Bevell (D)	8. W.G. Hufler (D)	
<u>KANSAS</u>	10. James Broyhill (R)	
2. James Jeffries (R)	<u>OHIO</u>	
3. Larry Ling (R)	7. Clarence Brown (R)	
4. Dan Glickman (D)	8. Thomas Kindness (R)	
<u>LOUISIANA</u>	16. Ralph S. Regula (R)	
1. Robert L. Livingston (R)	<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>	
3. Billy Tauzin (D)	8. James Coyne (R)	
6. W. Benson Moore (R)	23. William Clinger (R)	
<u>MAINE</u>	<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>	
1. David Lamy (R)	1. Thomas T. Barnette (R)	
<u>MARYLAND</u>		
4. Barbara Holt (R)		